New-York Daily Times.

ONE WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE BALTIC.

SEBASTOPOL NOT TAKEN

CRITICAL POSITION OF THE ALLIES.

Temporary Suspension of the Siege.

ATTEMPT TO ASSASSINATE LOUIS NAPOLEON.

BRILLIANT EXPLOITS AT THE RIFLE PITS.

Gathering of Russian Reinforcements.

Lord John Russell's Explanations of the Conference, in the House of Commons,

And Lord Clarendon's, in the House of Lords.

THE RUSSIAN COUNTER-PROPOSITION.

Cotton Advanced 1-8—Canada 6s 7-8.

The United States Mail steamer *Baltic*, which conveys the present news, sailed from Liverpool on Saturday, May 5, about noon. She arrived in the Mersey, from New-York, on the previous Sunday evening.

The Baltic arrived at her dock about 5 o'clock last evening.

The budget has virtually passed, with but little alteration, and with slight opposition from any of the political parties in either House.

The conduct of the war alone seems to interest the British public, and the encouragement of affairs hitherto both at home and at the seat of war, is exciting universal amendment and distrust, both in Parliament and out of doors.

A direct communication has been opened between the Crimea and Great Britain, but Government keep the communication of all messages in their own hands, and give little or no information. Throughout the country a strong feeling against the Ministry is being manifested. "Indignation meetings" regarding the conduct of the war have been held in Derby, Sheffield and other places, and to-day a meeting of the inhabitants of London will be held, at which an "Administrative Reform Association" is proposed to be organized. Similar meetings, promoted by the principal men of all political parties, are to be held in Liverpool and the other towns.

The Emperor of the French narrowly escaped assassination on Saturday evening, April 28. When riding, attended only by two members of his household, through the streets, an Italian, PIANORI by name, discharged two pistols at him, at the distance of from five to ten yards, and had two other loaded pistols in his pocket ready to be discharged when he was overpowered and taken prisoner.

PIANORI, it appears, served in the regiment of GARIBALDI at the siege of Rome. The circumstances of the case indicate a conspiracy, and the hiring of a paid murderer, though PIANORI says he was actuated solely by feelings of personal revenge. The Emperor has been overwhelmed with congratulations on his escape.

ALEXANDRE, a Corsican, who is a police agent, and usually follows the Emperor at a distance in a Brougham cab, observed the man step forward from the throng, and thinking he was about to present a petition, jumped out of the cab for the purpose of preventing this proceeding, which has been prohibited. Both shots were fired before ALEXANDRE could seize the culprit; and when seized, he later appeared so violently that the police agent found it necessary to stab him with his pocket. He was then secured and carried to the Prefecture of Police, while the Emperor rejoined the Empress, amid the most hearty cheers and congratulations of the people. The name of the assassin is PIANORI. He is an Italian, and was, it is said, a volunteer in GARIBALDI'S army. Since the taking of Rome by the French, he is stated to have lived chiefly in England.

A considerable sum of money was found in his pocket, and the pistols found upon him were of a costly description and very well made. The prisoner remains in close custody at the Prefecture. He is recovering from the effects of his wound, but is in a very excited state—rage and fear appearing to keep him in a perpetual delirium. He is confined in a strait waistcoat, and a jailor sleeps at the foot of his bed. He is to be tried before the Court of Assizes of the Seine, about the middle of May. Congratulations upon his escape have poured in upon the Emperor on every hand; and his appearance at the Opera, with the Empress, on the night of the attempt, was the occasion for an immense outburst of loyalty and enthusiasm. The Emperor has declined to receive formal addresses of congratulation, though one exception has been made in regard to the British residents in Paris.

A crowded meeting of British residents was held on Wednesday, the 2d, in the hall-room of the British Embassy, under the Presidency of the Earl of DUDLEY, and there an address, moved by the Earl of DONOUGHMORE, and seconded by the Earl of MAYO, was unanimously adopted. The Corporation of London have also adopted a similar address. The organs of the Fusionist and Orleanist parties have not said a word in condemnation of the crime, but have published the official account from the *Moniteur*, without comment.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL and M. DROUYN DE L'HUYS have returned to London and Paris, the negotiations having failed, though there is some talk of a preliminary proposition on the part of Austria, with the consent of Prussia, being likely to be accepted.

With regard to the siege of Sebastopol, no advantage decisive enough to warrant an assault has been gained, and it is generally believed that the siege operations must be abandoned for the present, and that while Kamiesch and Balaklava are left to the defence of a few corps of the allied forces, the main portion of the latter will try to penetrate into the interior of the Crimea, defeat, if possible, the various armies of the Russians, cut off the supplies received by the garrison of Sebastopol, and completely invest the town.

No general attack has yet been made by the fleet on the sea forts, though each night a single steamer has been enabled to approach sufficiently near them to throw both shot and shell to advantage. The army before Sebastopol is in good condition; the troops are healthy, well fed, housed, and clothed.

Though reinforcements were constantly arriving, up to the latest dates the Allies were neither numerous enough nor sufficiently well *provided* to undertake a long campaign in the interior of the Crimea.

The French reserve of 30,000 men, at Marmora, near Constantinople, would, it was expected, be transported to Balaklava as soon as *transports* could be found.

There is some talk in Paris about the recall of General CANROBERT to take the place of Marshal VAILLANT as Minister of War. Gen. PELISSIER, it is stated, would, in that case, succeed CANROBERT in the Crimea.

The Board of Trade returns for Great Britain for the month ending the 31st March, show a falling off in the value of exports of £1,600,000 as compared with the same month of the preceding year.

The Bank of England reduced the rate of discount on Thursday (3d inst.) from 4½ to 4 per cent. This measure has been regarded with general satisfaction, as imparting a confidence which will be greatly needed, while its influence on the value of money will be too slight unfavorably to affect foreign exchanges.

Liverpool Cotton Market buoyant at ⅛d. advance. Breadstuffs on an advance. Provisions firm—good business. Money easy. Consols 88¾.

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. IV.....NO. 1145 NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, MAY 19, 1855. PRICE TWO CENTS.

Condition of the Allies—The Attempt to Assassinate Louis Napoleon.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

PARIS, Thursday, May 3, 1855.

The Allies are out of ammunition, out of men, out of luck, out of spirits, and out of costs. Their terrible bombardment, which was to be followed by the assault in five days, was prolonged to eleven, and then "provisionally suspended." They are now waiting for reinforcements. They are waiting for more powder, and for more food for powder. They want both sulphur and men. Lord RAGLAN is clamorous for the Sardinian convoy. The Allies are disappearing fast, while the Russians are forever gathering, faster and faster, into and around the beleaguered city. The invaders' guns are sprung, and could not be safely fired, even if there was ball to load them. These guns must have repose. The Russians merely replace theirs by new ones drawn from those marvellous arsenals which form one of the revelations of this war. The Allies have completed their telegraph from London and Paris to Balaklava, and have used it to forward complaints and ill-tidings over, ever since it was opened. GORTSCHAKOFF, a successful continuer of the Menschikoffian traditions, dispatches daily bulletins to his master, conceived in the same curt, predatory, imperturbable vein, as those of his predecessor. He is preparing a terrible and combined attack on the enfeebled enemy. The Allies, lately decimated by snow and frost, are now in dread of the heat of returning Summer. They are wondering whether they cannot get rid of their corpses by some more speedy and effectual means than burial. They are talking of the *employment of chemical substances*, of the reduction and consumption of the dead by the agency of acids. They live in fear of putrefaction, decomposition, miasma, pestilence, and death, by a worse scourge than war. In the meantime, they have made no breach of sufficient importance to admit of an assault, and have not the men to try it or the pluck to risk it. More men and more powder are called for there; more money and more heart-breaking is called for here. Fathers and cartridges, sons and congreve rockets, husbands, hearts, gunpowder, human life, sulphuric acid, blood, love, bombs, limbs, industry, peace, commerce, hope, prosperity, home, happiness, fireside, country—France must furnish all this, and sacrifice all this, to satisfy the ambition of one man. LOUIS NAPOLEON has risked his throne upon Sebastopol.

So, on the one hand, Sebastopol must be taken, and on the other hand, it cannot be taken, at least, by the progressing measures, and upon the existing scale of operations. We are likely to have, therefore, an abandonment of the siege for a field campaign in the interior of the Crimea. It is probable that this has been decided upon by the two Governments, and that we shall see the result ere long. That "ever-open gate of Perekop" must be shut, and latched, and bolted, if possible. Fresh Russians must be kept out, and the used up Russians must be kept in. GORTSCHAKOFF must be met in the open field, and his army scattered; and then the fortress may be entered from behind, or completely invested, at pleasure. It is true that this subtler extensive plan would require 300,000 men, at least. But then, the *Morning Post* asserts that these are forthcoming, if they are not forthcome, and that the path is perfectly clear, and the prospect very flattering. But then, on the contrary, the *Morning Post* either wilfully misrepresents, or is hopelessly blind. At this moment the Allies, including the Turks that are landed, and even the Piedmontese that are under way, do not number 80,000 men. They have suffered seriously in the operations of the last fortnight. The Russian fire has been quite equal to their own; and if, at times, it has been less vigorous, it was, doubtless, for other reasons than want of powder and shot. A French correspondent writes of it, "The fortress has hours of vivacity perfectly indescribable, and moments of repose that are difficult to explain." Sebastopol must, of course, be taken, though it cost a million lives and rivers of gold, and though it is palpably certain that on the morrow of its capture, every Frenchman will ask his neighbor, "Well, now we've got it, what is it good for?" And was it worth the price?" So the Empire of Peace is going to exhibit the sots thereto appertaining, at home, and prosecute murder and rapine abroad. It will embroil Austria, if it can, or is prepared to do without her, if necessary. It has abandoned all ideas of a campaign on the Rhine, or the deliverance of Poland, for the present. Sebastopol has been tried in front, and now it must be tried behind, and then all round. Nothing will do but Sebastopol. LOUIS NAPOLEON will engulf the treasury and consume the army, but he will take Sebastopol. England has lost her credit and wants to redeem it. She is a defeated prize-fighter, and wants her revenge. She is a wounded gambler, and must run after her money. She may run till doomsday, but she will never catch up with it.

Among the incidents of the attempted assassination of His Majesty was the arrest of the criminal by an old white-headed gentleman, of seventy years at least. He was the first to lay hold of him, and it was in fact he who gave him over to the gendarmes, who speedily arrived upon the scene of action. As he delivered him up, he took off his hat and said, appealingly, to the sergeant, "Do not forget me, Sir, in your report: it was I who first caught him: I pray you to remember that it was I who seized the wretch and brought him to justice. I am seventy years old, Sir, and I live in a garret, at such a number, so street. Don't forget me, my good Sir, I beg of you." The old gentleman wants the ribbon, or a pension from the privy purse, supposing that such a thing exists, and that His Majesty's *caractère particulier* is not the Public Treasury.

Another feature was the spontaneous rush of their Majesties to the Opera, in the evening—a last amusement which they had no idea of enjoying before the crime was perpetrated. You will probably discover neither grace nor bonhomie in this, but merely an innocent desire to assure his subjects of his safety. There was assuredly more eclat made about him than usual, and upon the Boulevards were rare symptoms of an impromptu, and, consequently, unsuccessful illumination. That LOUIS NAPOLEON will die by violence, sooner or later, I have never for an instant doubted, since the massacre of the 4th of December. But to many people's minds, I suppose, there is something peculiarly shocking in the shooting at a man who is so essentially the Emperor of an Empire of Peace, and who has not caused the death of over fifty thousand Frenchmen in the Crimea. For you may have noticed that it is going out of fashion to make NICHOLAS responsible for the siege of Sebastopol, since that reckless individual is dead, and since, under his successor, ostensibly and notoriously of the party of peace, the war continues with renewed vehemence and fresh slaughter. It would seem, therefore, as if the individuality of the Czar were much less concerned than the aristocracy, the assumptions and the gilds of the Allies. It is getting to be acknowledged that a principle is lavished in the conduct of Russia, and that, perhaps, it was too much to expect that the invasion of the Crimea would be considered as truly a gratuitous operation by the Cossacks or by the self-constituted bulwarks of European liberty. *Punch* used to say of NICHOLAS,

"Revenge on his fingers and dirks on his toes,
He shall have 'em wherever he goes."

His Punch knows it would be ridiculous to sing this ditty of ALEXANDER, though the lucubrations are just now piled up higher than ever. However the war began, (and history will show that LOUIS NAPOLEON began it, and that LAVALETTE was answer to MENSCHIKOFF) it is clear enough now that Russia is repulsing invasion from her soil, and that she is defending her honor and her creed; while it is equally clear that the Allies are invoking both to sub-her of the former and to sully the latter. They strive to make it appear, it is true, that in desiring Sebastopol and to crown the death of so many men in immortal, and that in advocate liberty and patronize civilization as they do, is in the highest degree glorious and delightful. Two short paragraphs, if you please, on this "honest civilization of Turkey."

I have received this week a letter from a native of Beyrout, who has just returned to his country after seven years' absence, during which he abandoned Mahometanism and embraced Christianity. He speaks of his own position at home now as utterly unbearable, and of the tyranny of the Turks over the whole of Syria, and of their cruelty towards all Christians, as immensely aggravated by the protection of England and France. He gives shocking details of their tyrannies. When I parted with this gentleman in November last, at Leghorn, he was an earnest anti-Russian; in now years for the day when his own country may be overrun by Russia and incorporated in her dominions, as the only means of regeneration. Unable to remain at Beyrout, he means at once to settle in the United States and pursue the profession of law.

The other incident is nearer home. Mrs. BLAQUE, daughter of Dr. MOTT, of New-York, and wife of the interpreter to the Turkish Legation here, has just died suddenly. The cause was the reception of a letter from her absent husband, stating that he had married another wife—a Greek lady—as it was his clear right to do, according to his religion and the customs of his country. He added that he had no desire ever to see her again. Now, though of course it would be wrong to visit the villainies of an individual upon his country, yet when the laws and practices of that country not only excuse, but permit such casualties, it is at least logical that our sympathy for it, if we ever had any, should receive a severe shock. As for myself, I have never concealed my opinion that the absorption of Turkey by Russia would be a step forward in civilization.

But this is a digression from the subject we were considering—the pistol shot at his Majesty. It has been noticed that the *Constitutionnel*, in detailing the antecedents of PIANORI, says that he recently went over to London, and was there converted to Protestantism! The inference intended, doubtless, is, that all persons seduced into embracing heresy at once return to France and try to commit murder. The same paper also states that between the two shots the Emperor cast a glance of profound contempt at the assassin. No doubt, he felt contempt for a man who wished to shed blood in the streets of Paris, and had only his own hand with which to do it. He probably reverted with pleasure to the means which he himself employed for the same purpose not long ago, and with much greater success. The big murderer pshawed and pished at the little one.

The crime was made to serve a useful purpose. A special intervention of Providence was at once recognized by the obedient vessels. Many foreign ministers at once hastened to the TUILERIES and congratulated his Majesty upon the "*interference of Heaven*," says the *Moniteur*. The President of the Senate, speaking in their behalf, remarked as follows: "The protecting hand of God is still more visible than that of the fanatic stranger whose plans have been confounded. Let us bless, Sire, the *admirable logic* which presides over the decrees of Providence." Word was telegraphed to the prefects by the Minister of the Interior that "the ball had been averted by Providence." A *Te Deum* was ordered by the Archbishop of Paris in all the churches, on the ground that "God had turned aside its stroke." The *Moniteur* therefore all Municipal bodies and country corporations from sending addresses of felicitation to His Majesty, "in reference to the attempt which has been so providentially frustrated." But the Emperor escaped the climax by sending the most extraordinary speech, which, I trust, was ever given to the generation to hear. "I do not fear assassination," said the fatalist. "There are laws which are the instruments of the decrees of Providence. As long as my mission is unaccomplished, I run no risk." I question whether more impious words ever fell from the lips of a sovereign. It is very well to pass for having a sort of mysterious, half-acknowledged confidence in one's star, and to build upon this contraband faith as a gambler counts upon the run of a "coup" in *lansquenet*; but to stand up straight, before Europe and America, and upon the heels of an ill-directed shot from an unready hand, to pretend to have fathomed futurity, and to have been admitted to intimacy with ways and purposes which the best authority tells us are inscrutable, seems to me both indecent and profane. It is all the worse for coming from the steps of a throne. LOUIS NAPOLEON insults Providence by assuming to have penetrated its secrets, and he blasphemes in declaring himself exempt from the uncertainty which attends all mortal life, and develops our common nature. Said a gentleman impressed like myself with the impiety of His Majesty's discourse: "*Ma foi, les Juifs feraient bien de le prendre pour leur Messie, qui décidement ne se presse pas de venir.*" ATTILA claimed to be the scourge of God, and MAHOMET put himself forward as his Prophet. The reputation these individuals have left behind them is hardly of a nature to encourage any further captations in the same vein. Besides, we live in the Nineteenth Century, and LOUIS NAPOLEON is a Christian, or pretends to be.

The attempted assassination had no effect at the Bourse here, for the next day was Sunday. The Vienna Metallics were slightly agitated, however. *Galignani* was dreadfully shocked, and was properly resiliveous, as becometh the organ of the British vessels on the Continent. The *Union*, legitimist, hoped no one would suppose that any party in France would accept assassination as an instrument of revolution. The greatest interest is felt to learn which language the *American*, our valuable weekly, will hold upon this subject next Saturday. It is thought, in the best informed circles, that it will maintain an unbroken silence.

PIANORI will be tried for parricide—as, by the law passed two years ago by the Chamber, the crime of assassination of the Emperor is assimilated to the crime of killing one's father. The 7th of this month is fixed for the trial, which will take place before the Court of Assizes. It was supposed that it would be handed over to a high court, but it was soon perceived that the ordinary jurisdiction of the country would suffice. In this connection, a pretty speech has been composed for the Emperor. He is said to have remarked—"I want the rascal to be tried exactly as if he had fired upon a lime-burner of the Plaine St. Denis." It is impossible his Majesty could have said so inconsistent a thing; for, if he wanted himself and lime-burners to be placed on a par, in this matter of assassination, why did he make the Chamber, in 1853, declare that shooting at him was parricide, while shooting *at anybody else* was murder, or homicide, merely? Will the pretty anecdote coiners answer me that?

The vassal correspondents of the vassal English papers have done their duty. He of the *Morning Post* says: "Had the cords of this precious life been snapped what would have become of the young hope of England!" That is, the prospect before Great Britain is one of *sunny hope*; and if she enjoys such delicious anticipations for the future, it is all due to his Majesty of France. And yet these people do not perceive the degradation of their position. However, vassals never do. Serfs rather like their situation than otherwise. People used to Juggernaut, speak highly of it. To the Great Nation of Snobs, it may be a gratification to bring gifts; but there is no other people under the sun, who, for mere interest's sake, in the avowed object of securing and maintaining an alliance, would go such lengths in prostration and in national humiliation as is the English people just now going, and that, too, contentedly, and with unruffled self-complacency. What charming tilling and sowing! so, as the illiterate man in the "Rule a Law" would say—What delightful building and sealing! DICK TINTO.

AFFAIRS IN THE CRIMEA.

Political and the Peace Negotiations—Miscellaneous Movements in Great Britain.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

LONDON, Thursday, May 3, 1855.

All is quiet again before Sebastopol. Since we have a telegraph to the very head-quarters of Lord RAGLAN, we have almost no news at all. The bombardment is, at all events, suspended, some say, like the Conference. "Diplomacy is, however, more quick to resume operations than the allied generals. The Congress sits again, minus RUSSELL and DROUYN D'LHUYS. I often told you that Prussia's presence in the Conference Hall is a sine qua non of a reasonable solution. Without her, nothing can be decided. Be prepared, now, to hear of some move to have Prussia in the Congress. I will tell you my views, in a few lines. Austria and Prussia will come to a perfect understanding respecting the interpretation of the third point. Russia will agree to their interpretation, which will propose the following terms: Continuation of the Sultan's right to close the Straits, with the discretionary liberty to open it to such men-of-war, and at such time, as he pleases. Russia consenting to limit her naval power in the Black Sea by Turkey and the allies. Russia is fully persuaded of her ability to become one of the Powers which should enjoy the Sultan's favors regarding the admission through the Straits, in and from the Mediterranean. I must, however, say that this proposition—reported to me from Vienna, whose, I am assured, it is already under consideration—seems to me to be somewhat obscure. I have, on the other hand, no doubt that Prussia's time to work for Russia has come, and that she will be the last trump of diplomatic combination.

Austria has played out all her good cards, and now she must leave the game to her partner. I am equally convinced that Russia will, this time, consent to a reduction of her naval force; and I would not be much surprised to hear that she consents to the neutralization of the Black Sea, with no men-of-war of any nation in it. Russia's supremacy over Turkey is not in her navy, but in her land army. The two combined are more formidable of course, but Constantinople may be attacked and seized without any cooperation by a fleet. The exclusion of all men of war from the Euxine would, therefore, not be any great reduction of Russia's invading power; and it is my private opinion that she will accept that solution, if the Allies are silly enough to be still contented with so little. And they will be so, depend upon it.

The English aristocracy is anxious to make peace at any price, lest the discontentment of the people should wage war against its privileges. There seems to be a movement in that direction. The "Association for Administrative Reform" is said to have already a subscription of £30,000. It held a meeting at Southwark, and carried energetic resolutions. I should feel happy to have to report its success, but I am not very sanguine of that. The Queen seems to have liked the Imperial festivities. She has been more out, lately, in some or other place of public amusement, than for a long time before NAPOLEON'S visit. She goes very often to the Opera, to Raymarket, and to the Princess', and enjoys herself, evidently.

There was a Juvenile Ball at Buckingham Palace, to celebrate the anniversary of Prince ARTHUR'S birthday. His royal highness—to whom the late Duke of WELLINGTON stood a godfather—has completed on the 1st of May, his fifth year, and was already dance a polka. About 600 invitations had been issued to Dukes, Marquises, Earls, Viscounts, &c., in bad. Members of the diplomatic corps, blessed with children, were also invited, but such as are bachelors or without a family, have not been asked.

It is intended to build a grand Bazaar in London, to commence the movements for extending the use of fine arts in manufactures, with a view to the future regulation of MINERVA. I am afraid that that Bazaar will also damage free labor instead of Slavery.

Yesterday, Mr. BUCHANAN, who from various reasons is not in very good odor with the English aristocracy, (especially since the Ostend Conference,) has been the hero for the last ten days of a gossip in high life. It is said that on being presented to NAPOLEON, the latter addressed him with much affability, and expressed a hope that he should have the pleasure of seeing him at the forthcoming Exhibition. Mr. BUCHANAN, so the report goes, replied that he was about to return to America; an answer which was met by the remark, that steam has made the journey between the two capitals an affair of a few hours. "True," responded the diplomatist, "and steam can take me from London to Washington with the same facility as it will convey your Majesty to the Crimea, where it is said you are about to proceed." "C'est mon affair, Monsieur," was the Imperial conclusion. It is much idle talk that our high circles are complacently dwelling upon. I need not tell you the utter falsehood of that story as conceived above.

SPANISH AFFAIRS.

Discussions in Spain concerning the Case of the Black Warrior.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

PARIS, Wednesday, May 2, 1855.

I sent off my letter per mail yesterday in order that you might not be without your usual news, and to-day I add some more items from the Spanish journals of the 27th and 28th ult. The position in which they say Sr. CUETO has placed himself, opposing the wishes of his Government in the affair of the *Black Warrior*, has caused some sparring in the Madrid press. A journal of the "Moderado Palace" faction has the following, in answer to a Progresista journal which had attacked it:

El Leon Español of the 27th.

"In the *Novedades* of to-day we have read an article highly injurious to our able and illustrious representative at Washington. This paper appears to ignore the fact that there is too much patriotism, too much dignity and too much intelligence in the composition of Sr. CUETO, for him to give a way to the perfidious suggestions of the enemies of his country.

What we suppose more probable is, that Sr. CUETO has blushed with shame at seeing the anti-patriotic and humiliating course which the *Black Warrior* affair has taken.

In the meanwhile the *Novedades* may remain tranquil, for if Sr. CUETO has found the instructions transmitted hence contrary to his decorum as a Spaniard, and tampering with the national honor, there will soon be another dish in the banquet of the present situation of affairs."

This article is an answer to the one I sent you yesterday from the *Novedades*.

The last report from Madrid was concerning a question to be asked in the Cortes touching this affair, and the opposition of Sr. CUETO to the satisfaction given to the United States.

Mr. LUZURIAGA has already answered a question on this subject, by declaring that the affair was *pending*. By the mail there has been plenty of time to have already heard from Washington, and the Deputies are beginning to tire of waiting, and wish to know the reason of this delay. The question of the *Black Warrior* will probably divide the two parties, "Moderado" and "Progresista," to a fierce struggle in the Cortes, from which we suspect the Government will come forth triumphal.

Yours, etc., AN AMERICAN.

THE WAR.

BOMBARDMENT OF SEBASTOPOL

Critical Position of the Allies.

The position of the Allied forces in the Crimea is exciting the gravest anxiety and apprehension at home. Notwithstanding the increasing proximity of the batteries of the besiegers, and the fact that many important portions of the Russian works have been partially destroyed, the bombardment, even according to Lord RAGLAN himself, has not produced the results which were anticipated.

There has been no general fire on sea-work as yet. It is evident, indeed, that the place is not thus to fall, and according to the latest accounts, the bombardment had either been suspended or was proceeding at a very slack rate. Immense Russian reinforcements are spoken of as hovering near Sebastopol, ready to throw themselves at any time along the whole line of allied operations.

It is believed that the siege will be abandoned for the present, and that the main portion of the allied forces will be obliged to penetrate into the interior of the Crimea, engage the different divisions of the Russian army, cut off, if possible, supplies and reinforcements, and endeavor to invest the city and forces.

The Russian, French and English accounts of operations are in some instances widely various.

Russian Accounts.

The *Invalide Russe* publishes Prince GORTSCHAKOFF'S account of the bombardment to the 18th, and by telegraph the Russian official accounts are brought down to the 24th April. Prince GORTSCHAKOFF describes the earthworks which was opened by the Allies on the 9th, as tremendous; its object being evidently to dismount the Russian guns. The besieged replied with success, and on the 10th, in less than four hours, silenced 50 of their opponents' guns. From this circumstance, Prince GORTSCHAKOFF judges that the loss of the enemy must have been considerable. Some of the Russian guns and gun carriages were dismounted, but were immediately replaced by others, and all the damage done to the epaulements and batteries was successfully repaired. "From the 11th to the 15th," he says, "notwithstanding that the enemy continued to cannonade the fortress with the greatest energy during the day, and to bombard it during the night, we have not had many guns dismounted, owing to the fortifications having a sufficient number of traverses and to the batteries being sheltered by blindages. All our damage is actively repaired during the night; the dismounted guns are replaced by new ones, and the losses of the garrison made good by reinforcements; so that on the 15th Sebastopol was as strong as before the bombardment."

The Allies, he states, mount 350 guns, of which 80 are mortars. He also states that the skirmishes undertaken to defeat the trench and mining operations of the besiegers, have been generally successful, and that they are "quite to the taste" of the Russian volunteers, as they offer them an opportunity of displaying their valor. The garrison, he says, is intrepid, and even gay. The loss sustained by the garrison from the 11th to the 15th of April, is set down at 7 subalterns and 436 men killed, and 6 superior and 34 subaltern officers, and 1,800 men wounded.

"In the night between the 13th and 14th of April 100 volunteers and three companies of the Tobolsk Infantry Regiment, commanded by the brave and intelligent Major PRENOTA, made a sortie, which was crowned with the most complete success; a section of the double trench rushed upon the enemy's advanced works, carried by the explosion, another on the approaches to it, and the others remained in reserve. The first two sections shot down and put to the bayonet the enemy, who, three companies strong, occupied the advanced and the approaches leading to it, and destroyed the works mentioned; when the enemy's reserve came up they left the advanced, joined their reserves, and drew the French under a very heavy fire of grape from Section 4.

"The loss of the enemy on this occasion was very considerable; our loss on the contrary, was completely unimportant."

In his dispatch of the 24th, Prince GORTSCHAKOFF says: "The fire of the enemy continues, but is slacker. The damage done to our fortifications and the losses of the garrison are also less in proportion."

English and French Accounts—Furious Sortie against the French Lines—Capture of the Flagstaff Battery.

The official dispatches from Lord RAGLAN are to the 17th April only, and from General CANROBERT to the 16th. Lord RAGLAN states that the condition of the army before Sebastopol continued to improve, and mortality from disease to decrease. The fire of both the English and French armies had been continued upon Sebastopol; but, though superior to that of the enemy, Lord RAGLAN admits that it had not produced that effect which might have been anticipated from its constancy, power and accuracy.

The list of casualties is not heavy. The correspondence which has come to hand since our last gives a description of the furious sortie from the Flagstaff Battery upon the French lines, on the 13th. A long and desperate struggle took place. Twice the Russians succeeded in entering the parallel in advance of the battery, and twice they were repulsed—the second time with such loss as to compel an immediate retreat. The French made no attempt at pursuit, as the enemy were within a stone's throw of their own batteries. General BOSQUET was wounded in this affair, and having been struck also with a chance bullet, after the close of the fight, has since died. In this sortie the French lost between 50 and 60 killed and wounded—the Russians a far greater number.

On the 14th the French fired three mines under the Flagstaff Battery, with partial success. The Russians, fearing an assault, opened a furious cannonade along the whole line. On the night of the 17th the French succeeded in making a lodgment in one portion of the battery, but on the 19th they were compelled to yield their position.

The Siege of Sebastopol.

From the Special Correspondent of the London Times.

CAMP BEFORE SEBASTOPOL,
Tuesday, April 17, 1855.

The siege goes on as usual—that is, there are many guns fired every day, tons of powder are discharged, hundreds and thousands of tons of shot and shell are buried against the Russian earthworks, and the French are making some progress in establishing themselves in front of their lines towards the enemy's batteries, and have gained a bit of vantage ground from them in front o. the Flagstaff Battery. A shell sends them to the entrance of the roads at night, from breakfast at the town, and departs. The railway system beneath the weight of the traffic put on it seems to stand up to it; and the electric wire cable has been landed at St. George's to serve the needs of our grand success to Cape Kaliakri, when we are fortunate enough to achieve it.

A certain number of killed and wounded are struck off the strength of our army every day, and the Russians still hold their own, though their losses must be very great, and the casualties must cause considerable injury to the town. It is said there is to be an assault to-morrow?—i. e., on the day other than on which the gardener is addressing you—but if it comes it would be a hazardous thing to attempt, for the Russians last night observed us that they had plenty of guns and of men to man them all along their lines, and that as yet they have ample supplies of ammunition and round shot. Their shells seem to be used more parsimoniously than they were when we first recognized. It is little short of marvellous how they have kept up their supplies so long, the source of Sebastopol cannot be like the widow's cruse, and one would think they had been pretty well cleared out by this time. Where the Russians get their shot and shell from is not easy to say for certain, but still I am inclined to believe that they carry such prodigious loads of material into the city. The real strength of the corps of Count Osten-Sacken and Liprandi, which carried victory so far as Inkerman and the Tchernaya, cannot be exactly discovered, but since will scarcely be taken to beat up their quarters with the Turkish reinforcements, and an offensive movement may be expected against the enemy's right flank in a few days. The French, developing that night degree of military science for which they are celebrated, got all the works of which I have spoken in their occupation with considerable ease, and advance their works nearly to the edge of the enemy's ditch, and have established a battery and discharge embrasures in it permanently. The rest of the allies are at work getting their way by sap and parallel towards some of the points that they consider will prove most defensible. In the meantime, the bombardment will not cease, and there are days, and, I feel in truth, one hesitates to say how far from the public credulity to deal part of the day on which these letters will be read, when the fire from the ships and batteries will be resumed with the same vigor as before the cessation. To make our observations more easily intelligible, we present a sketch and description of the leading theories of approach which have been adopted, and of the direction which each follows.

The earliest idea of a strong place that was to be taken merely by weight of metal was that it should be so battered down by the fire of the besiegers that when the breach was practicable the besieged would be unable to repair the damage, and the besiegers would then enter by the breach. This result is so contrary to all received opinions on the subject, and needs so accurate an account of the power of the besieged to repair damage, that it is not worth while to consider it for a moment. It is enough to say that, without reference to the numerous other elements involved in the struggle. Of course, the more powerful the fire of the besiegers, and the more numerous the guns, the greater the chance of success; but the fire of the besieged, without being overwhelming, is very powerful, and it is wonderful how the damage done by it is repaired with such speed and ease, as we have witnessed in Sebastopol with our own eyes. Our enemies are not unacquainted with good men, as the many embrasures and traverses of Lego-Lego bear witness; but nothing can be better than the manner in which the Russians have repaired the damage done to their works by our fire. The Naval Brigade have not only had two days' work among the guns, but they have also taken the working of the guns of the Round Tower, and the siege artillery still retain their ascendancy. The fire has been exceedingly fine for the last two days, and very severe, without being excessively fast. The troops are in good spirits.

A Paris despatch has come in, who reports that we missed a glorious opportunity last Sunday. It appears that the Russians were apprised of the intended attack of the Turks, and received information of the time when they were to move about to assault the works. Every gun was manned, and the enemy's columns were on the alert on the day line, and when the assault was made on Sunday morning, they had only 6,000 men in the place. The Russians, for their silence and for their patience, have met their match from ISTRANDI'S army to the north of Eupatoria, and they have now 50,000 men there. The despatch says, "The place is a perfect hell." The Russians with shot wounded in the trenches, and the hospitals are reported to be full. All the Polish officers serving here are sent to Vienna to join Prince CZARTORYSKI. Almost all Russian cavalry, except a few squadrons, are now assisting a commissariat duty on the roads in the Valley of Baidaltara.

Brilliant Exploits at the Rifle Pits.

On the night of the 17th the English succeeded in making the first of the enemy's rifle pits from which much annoyance and loss to working parties had been caused. Col. GRAHAM Royal Engineers, the Field officer in command of the trenches, who had led an attacking party, was killed in the desperate action which took place afterwards for the possession of the trenches. In the last affair 80 British soldiers secured the trenches against a column of Russians, 1,500 strong.

The total loss on the English side was 7 officers and 35 men killed, and 5 officers and 60 men wounded, and 50 men wounded. The enemy had about 50 killed, and twice as many wounded.

On the night of the 20th, an attack was made upon the second rifle pit; but the plan was almost immediately abandoned by the Russians.

The Turkish corps took part in a reconnoissance on the 19th, which was undertaken towards the valley of the Chernaya, with the view of showing OMAR PASHA the ground.

Temporary Suspension of the Siege.

Gathering of Russian Reinforcements.

Telegraphs from Sebastopol to the 25th ult. state that on that day the allied commanders had suspended their fire so as not to exhaust their ammunition, and that they were awaiting reinforcements, which were hourly expected.

A Reindeer dispatch, however, dated the evening of the 26th, says:

The fire of the enemy is continuous. Their approaches progress slowly. We have constructed 100 yards from Bastion No. 4, a new rifle pit, which serves to form a continuous breastwork of communication.

The information with regard to the gathering of the Russian reinforcements is obtained from a telegraphic dispatch, dated 1st May, from Lord RAGLAN. The dispatch itself has not been published, but it was stated in the House of Commons on the night of the 1st that it contained an announcement of the Russian army in the neighborhood of Sebastopol, between Baidkiara and Mackenzie's farm, having been reinforced by two divisions of fresh troops. According to the statements of two Polish deserters, a force of 100,000 Russians in the vicinity of Sebastopol, 60,000 of whom have arrived from Simferopol.

Progress of the Siege—Sebastopol Impregnable!

From the London Times, April 28.

The latest dispatches from Sebastopol appear to show the fire of the Russian fortresses is still undiminished, and we arrive, consequently, at the conclusion that the defences of a besieged town, after having been for exposed during six months of assault, approaches to unexposed quarters of the most destructive character, are still in a position to offer resistance to assaults. This result is so contrary to all received opinions on the subject, and needs so accurate an account of the power of the besieged to repair damage, that it is not worth while to consider it for a moment. It is enough to say that, without reference to the numerous other elements involved in the struggle. Of course, the more powerful the fire of the besiegers, and the more numerous the guns, the greater the chance of success; but the fire of the besieged, without being overwhelming, is very powerful, and it is wonderful how the damage done by it is repaired with such speed and ease, as we have witnessed in Sebastopol with our own eyes. Our enemies are not unacquainted with good men, as the many embrasures and traverses of Lego-Lego bear witness; but nothing can be better than the manner in which the Russians have repaired the damage done to their works by our fire. The Naval Brigade have not only had two days' work among the guns, but they have also taken the working of the guns of the Round Tower, and the siege artillery still retain their ascendancy. The fire has been exceedingly fine for the last two days, and very severe, without being excessively fast. The troops are in good spirits.

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New-York Daily Times, Saturday, May 19, 1855.

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, MAY 19, 1855.

THE PAPER.

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The Foreign News.

The *Baltic* arrived last evening, bringing news of considerable interest. The attempted assassination of the Emperor of France had created more excitement than any other event both in France and England. The incident appears to have been deemed more important, and to have awakened deeper concern in London than in Paris,—though the French press is scarcely in a condition to give a very accurate report of French popular sentiment on the subject. The assassin proved to be an Italian named PIANORI, who professed to have acted from motives of political revenge. It does not yet appear that he had any accomplices.

The Emperor's journey to the Crimea, seems to have been postponed. The bombardment of Sebastopol has been suspended, partly from exhaustion of material, and partly from a lack of encouraging success. The latest accounts represent the allies as having gained some decided advantages of position, but no conjectures are ventured as to the desire of an outcome.

The debates in Parliament show that although the Conferences at Vienna have been suspended, hopes are still cherished that they may be renewed. The Earl of CLARENDON declares that Austria still thinks acceptable terms may be proposed, and that Prussia may be brought to take part in the Conference. It certainly seems most remarkable that after the experience of the past two years, England should place the slightest reliance on the friendly disposition of Austria. Lord DERBY denounced her in explicit terms as the ally of Russia. The statements of Lord JOHN RUSSELL concerning the negotiations throw no new light on the subject.

There has been a temporary Ministerial crisis in Sardinia. Count CAVOUR resigned, but was again sent for by the King, and has reconstructed the government. The crisis turned upon the Church Property bill—the Bishops intriguing with the King behind the back of the Ministers. A general excitement, and cries of "Down with the Jesuits!" turned the game, and CAVOUR is again at his post. The Spanish bill on the same subject approaches its ultimate sanction—which, some say, the Queen is not disposed to grant. She will think twice before resisting the nation's wish in such an important matter, and under her present circumstances.

Our European correspondence gives a full description of other items of interest, and of the state of political affairs at the sailing of the *Baltic*.

The Sound Dues Again.

The notice of the prospective termination of the treaty with Denmark, which has been given at Copenhagen by our Minister, has elicited articles in several journals disapproving of the action of the Government in the premises, and asserting the right of Denmark to levy the dues which are the subject of complaint. It is well to understand the claim which is made by Denmark and the rights which she is conceded to possess.

It is generally admitted that a country through which a strait passes connecting two seas, may impose light duties upon its passage sufficient to reimburse it for its outlays in keeping up lighthouses, signals, pilots, and to meet any other expenses to which it may be put by the vessels passing the straits. On this principle the Romans anciently exacted a tribute on the commerce of the Red Sea to meet the expenses of the fleet which they maintained there for the suppression of piracy. On the same principle a small duty was anciently paid to the Byzantines by vessels which entered the Black Sea; and numerous cases of this character can be found in modern and ancient times. But Denmark claims the right to exact the Sound dues as sovereign of the Sound, and not as a compensation for her expenses in maintaining lighthouses, buoys, &c.

In point of fact the amount of revenue derived from the tolls levied is wholly disproportioned to, and far exceeds, the outlays made by Denmark in rendering the navigation of the Sound secure; and this is what forms the subject of just complaint. If she can be justified at all in exacting the amounts which she now exacts in the way of tolls, it must be on the ground of immemorial prescription, sanctioned by a great variety of treaties with the nations of Europe. On any other principle, as that of an absolute jurisdiction over the Sound, she would be at liberty to establish a tariff of dues which would completely prohibit commerce through that avenue—a result which could not be tolerated for a single moment by the commercial nations of the world.

American Aid to Europe.

Nations, like individuals, have their missions, and it is not permitted to any one to monopolize all the honors of human genius. China supplies the rest of the world with tea, Holland with gin, Italy singers, Turkey figs, England tin, France fashions, and the United States cotton and ships. Yes, *ships*. It is a remarkable circumstance that both England and France have been compelled to charter a great number of American ships to convey troops to the Crimea. In reading over a list of the Government transports which were lost at Balaklava last Winter, we were startled to find the names of several New-York ships, and among them the *Rip Van Winkle*. Think of the *Rip Van Winkle* being employed by the British Government to carry soldiers to the Crimea. But, more startling still, it seems that the Emperor of France has chartered the *Great Republic* to carry his troops to the Crimea! If we sometimes feel a degree of mortification at seeing the enormous quantities of our importations from France, and to know that our wives and daughters must wait until Madame Crinoline sends over patterns from Paris before they can buy a Summer bonnet, let us console ourselves with the thought that France and England united cannot carry on a war against Russia without calling upon us to lend them our ships. Have we anything to fear from these great rivals, while such facts as these are patent? If we cannot produce our own prima donnas, nor invent fashions for our wives' bonnets, we can at least build our own ships and produce all our own food.

The State Idiot Asylum.

The Trustees of the State Idiot Asylum held a meeting at Syracuse on Tuesday last for the purpose of taking steps necessary for the completion of the new building and the transfer to it of the pupils from their temporary school at Albany. Governor CLARK, being on a visit to Canandaigua, and the Comptroller being detained by official business at Albany, were not in attendance. The Secretary of State, and the Lieutenant Governor, were present as *ex officio* members of the Board. The whole sum appropriated, at various times, for the purchase of a site and the erection of the building is $73,000. The building is now nearly finished, and with the exception of one or two piazzas, a barn and other out-buildings, for which provision will undoubtedly be made hereafter, it will be completed within the estimates. The Legislature at its recent session, without any reason, and apparently through accident, cut down the appropriation for the current expenses of the year, including the purchase of new furniture from $15,000 to $13,000. This will probably compel the Superintendent to limit the number of pupils for the year. About fifty are at present in the institution, and applications have already been received for about fifty more. The appropriation made, however, will probably not warrant the reception of more than seventy-five for the coming year.

The site selected for this building is about a mile southwest of the city of Syracuse, in the town of Geddes, and is one of the finest that could have been found in the State. The building is of brick, plain but substantial, and admirably fitted for the purpose for which it is designed. No city in this State affords more striking indications of rapid growth in wealth, in business enterprise, and in social refinement than Syracuse. It is rapidly filling the whole of the large valley to one end of which it was formerly confined, and the surrounding ranges of hills furnish unequaled sites for private residences. Among the elegant dwellings newly built, the superb mansion of Mr. LONGSTREET, formerly of this City, stands conspicuous.

The Idiot Institution is more properly a School than an Asylum. No inmates are received beyond the age at which instruction is usually available, nor any who do not seem likely to profit by it. The number of children in this State for whom such an institution will be useful is much larger than is commonly supposed.

The First Person Plural.

It was in the youthful days of LOUIS the XIV, that he made that famous proclamation *l'etat c'est moi*. When he grew older he learned better and substituted *nous* for *moi*. No man ever was great enough to speak in the first person singular except in matters purely personal to himself. "Who the —— is We!" exclaimed the elder KEAN, on reading an unpalatable criticism upon his manner of playing *Hamlet*; and disaffected people now exclaim against the regal manner of editors in delivering their opinions as though they were associates of Rhadamanthus or Apollo. The editorial "we" is not a proof of presumption, but of modesty. Surely it both softens a harsh judgment and gives authority to a doubtful one by making it appear not the opinion of some erring mortal, but the expression of collective wisdom. "I" is a nobody. He represents only himself. He may be Jones, or Brown, or Smith, or Alderman BRIGGS, and, after all, may be no better than another. But "we" represents a multitude; an imposing crowd; a flock of witnesses; a Council, a Congress, or a Jury of sages; and all of us quail before the opinions of the great We. "We have every reason to believe that beef will rise to starvation prices," is a sentence which, when read in a newspaper, will make the stoutest stomach tremble; but substitute as "I" for the "We," and nobody cares a copper for the opinion. "We" may stand for a jury of cattle-dealers, who know what they are writing about; but the first person singular may be only SOLON ROBINSON, the author of Hot Corn stories. It has been well said that what terrified Belshazzar was the hand on the wall, because he couldn't see to whom it belonged; and the same may be said of the editorial "we." It is the mystery in which it is involved which invests it with potency and makes the wicked tremble and the righteous rejoice. The people who read newspapers would be deprived of half their gratification if the imperial style of writing were changed for the plain form of individualization. They would simply laugh at the absurd *ipse dixit*-ism of any presuming Smith or Brown who should have the folly to bore them with his individual opinion on any subject whatever, whether the Crimean War or the price of poultry.

Mr. HENRY DRUMMOND lately put the matter very forcibly, in his attack on the *Times* in Parliament. Who cares for Mr. LAYARD or Mr. LOWE, when either of these gentlemen make a speech at us in his place in Parliament? but we tremble with fear when one of them addresses the public under the mysterious "We" in the columns of the *Times*. If these were not the precise words of the honorable gentleman, they convey his meaning, and show what a double loss it would be for both the press and the public, if the editorial "We" were to be misplaced by the unauthoritative and insignificant "I."

Death of John C. Spencer.

Hon. JOHN C. SPENCER, after an illness of many months, died on Thursday night at his residence in Albany. There are few men more widely known and respected than was Mr. SPENCER. He was the eldest son of Chief Justice SPENCER; was born in 1787, and has occupied a prominent place in the political history of the State during nearly half a century. He was educated for the bar, and attained to the highest rank in that profession. Among the important duties confided to him by the State were the prosecution of the MORGAN trials, and subsequently the revision of the Statutes. In 1816, while residing in Canandaigua he was chosen to represent the Ontario District in Congress, and at that time served on the celebrated Bank Investigating Committee. In 1819 he was sent to the Assembly, and was elected Speaker of the House in 1820. He was again returned to the Assembly in 1820, 1830 and 1832. In 1824 he was elected to represent the Seventh District in the State Senate. He was called to the Secretaryship of State in 1839, and about that time removed to Albany, where he has since lived. He was appointed Secretary of War by President TYLER in 1841, and Secretary of the Treasury in 1843. During the latter part of his life he has devoted himself mainly to the duties of his profession, and but a short time since acted as counsel for Dr. NOTT, in the investigation of the affairs of Union College. In accurate legal judgment, laborious industry and practical energy, few lawyers have equalled and none surpassed him. His disease was one of long standing. More favorable symptoms had induced his friends to hope that his health might admit of a sea voyage this Spring. But shortly before the time appointed for departure, it took an adverse turn, since when he has been sinking rapidly. He leaves a widow and three children.

Death of a New-York Merchant.

JOSEPH WILLETTS, Esq., an old and highly esteemed merchant of this City, and the Vice President of the Corn Exchange Fire Insurance Company, died yesterday. Well-known to commercial men, and very popular among them, his death, though not a very sudden one, is much regretted by all who knew him. He was over sixty-five years of age at the time of his demise.

Musical.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—The complimentary benefit tendered to Mr. THEODORE EISFELDT, director of the Philharmonic Society, comes off to-night, and we bespeak for the occasion a brilliant and encouraging attendance. Mr. EISFELDT has solid claims on the musical public of New-York. On this peculiar occasion they should be recognized. Failing health has prevented Mr. EISFELDT from conducting the last season's concerts of the Philharmonic Society. He is now about visiting Europe, and it is in view of this circumstance that the present entertainment has been gotten up. Every patron of the Philharmonic should exert himself to give *éclat* to it.

The programme is unusually attractive—the two leading features being CHERUBINI'S overture, "Les deux journées," and BEETHOVEN'S 5th (C minor,) Symphony. Miss CAROLINE LEHMANN also sings an aria from "Fidelio," and Mr. RICHARD HOFFMANN, the pianist, plays a Concerto by CHOPIN.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The LA GRANGE troupe will sing at the Academy after all—and that, too, on Monday next. One of the former managers of this establishment has wrested the matter from the fatal embrace of "the gentleman who manages the press," and succeeded by a few hours straightforward dealing in making a satisfactory arrangement with Mr. JACOBSOHN, (who looks already ten years younger.) The artists have been paid their "little bills," and will ask no more for fifteen days. In the meantime, the Academy company will be packed off to Boston—if they can be induced to go to that suburb—and our Eastern friends will have an opportunity of appreciating VESTVALI, BRIGNOLI, AMODIO, and the other new artistes;—to say nothing of the great diplomat "who manages the press," and Mr. ULLMANN, who manages the manager. Mr. MARETZEK is in a chaotic state of mind at being thus unexpectedly required to vacate his chair to triumphant ARDITI, and may be expected to explode at any moment, in which case the Boston arrangement will be blown to fragments. He seems, however, tolerably resigned to the cruel fate of working hard for the establishment of Italian Opera, and being turned adrift when it is established.

Last evening there was a perfectly splendid attendance to hear the last performance of "Il Trovatore." The house was literally crowded from pit to dome. Strange policy that would abruptly terminate a season of unwonted prosperity.

Madame LAGRANGE then on Monday with the new tenor Signor MIRATE, and somebody else in the chorus and orchestra.

CONCERT IN UTICA.—Madame PARODI, assisted by STRAKOSCH and others, will give a Grand Concert in Utica to-night. Our friends in that city will have a treat in anticipation of New-York.

THE MUSIC WAR.—Now that peace is restored in Fourteenth-street—or rather an armed neutrality, for who can cry peace when two Italian Opera Companies are even *likely* to conflict—now that Mr. MARETZEK has abandoned the idea of bivouacking on the stage of the Academy of Music, and the gentleman "who manages the press" of setting the Hudson in flames; now that these consolatory results have been achieved, it is gratifying to observe that other musical belligerents are burying the tomahawk, and resorting to the peaceful calumet. Messrs. W. HALL & SON, the music publishers, some time ago declared war against the entire music trade, on the ground that the latter charged too much for their music. The stand was a bold one, and perhaps a little objectionable, particularly as it was taken without a necessary or even polite conference with the other publishers. A vast amount of strife has been the consequence. These discords have now, we hear, been harmoniously resolved. The interests of the trade are so combined, and publishers are so mutually dependent, that we think Messrs. HALL have acted wisely in consulting with others, and coming to a satisfactory basis of operations. Messrs. HALL publish a card in to-day's paper.

HARMONIC SOCIETY.—This excellent Society gives a Miscellaneous Concert of Sacred and Secular Music on Monday evening next, May 21, at Dodworth's Rooms. The programme contains some fifteen exceedingly selected pieces.

☞ A new article of Art commerce has just been introduced to America, which from its superior claims to the refined taste merits a passing word. It consists of Berlin worsted mosaic work, in imitation of the Gobelin tapestry, so much admired here during the Crystal Palace exhibition. The specimens, which may be seen at Mr. RAUFF'S, No. 21 New-street, are from the manufactory of the original inventors of the process, Messrs. FANKHENEL & PINCKWAS, of Berlin, and for execution, brilliancy and effort, will be found worthy of examination.

Trial Trip of the Steamboat *New City*.

The splendid new steamboat which is to commence her regular trips on our waters between this City and New-Haven this afternoon, made an excursion trial-trip to the latter city on Thursday morning, and returned last evening. The *New City* is commanded by Capt. J. M. LAWRY, long favorably known in the New-York and New-Haven trade. She is 220 feet in length, 27 feet in breadth, 12 feet depth of hold, and is fitted up in the most reckoned manner in every respect, and can accommodate 200 passengers. Her engine, which was built at the Neptune Iron Works, is a low pressure beam one of 60 inch cylinder and 12 feet stroke, worked remarkably well, making 24½ revolutions per minute.

She accomplished the distance from this City to New-Haven, against wind and tide, in 4 hours and 12 minutes. Just before arriving at the "City of Hiss," the guests, numbering 150, partook of a beautiful collation, prepared under the supervision of the obliging steward of the boat, Mr. W. T. SMITH, to which they did ample justice; and then speeches were made and resolutions passed, complimentary to the officers of the *New City* and the New-York and New-Haven Steamboat Company.

Several of the guests remained on board all night, while others proceeded to the Tontine Hotel, and were hospitably and luxuriantly entertained by "mine host," SCRANTON. This hotel is delightfully situated, directly opposite one of the prettiest Parks in this country, and is likely to become a great summer resort, as all the requisite qualifications are in the vicinity. After a sojourn of twenty-six hours in the largest capital of Connecticut, (not near long enough to examine a quarter of its attractions,) the excursionists started for home, where they arrived all happy, and satisfied that they had a good time.

The Jews' Hospital.

CORRECTION.—In our report of the Inauguration of the Jews' Hospital, that took place in this City on Thursday evening, an error occurred in the names of some of the officers of the Institution. The Directors, whose names were wrongly published are JOHN D. PHILLIPS, JOHN M. DAVIS; and JOSEPH FATMAN. The *Secretary* is T. SEIXAS.

☞ CHARLES WILLIAMS, employed on the pilot boat *Edwin Forrest*, was lost overboard in a gale on the 9th of May.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

The Kansas Difficulties.

CHICAGO, Friday, May 18.

GEO. S. PARK, late of the Parkville *Luminary*, publishes a long letter in the St. Louis *Democrat*, in which he says that STRINGFELLOW and ATCHISON have organized a secret association which are sworn to turn out and fight when called upon to do so, and which is to be governed by the following rules: All belonging to it are to share in the damages accruing to any member when proscribed, even at the price of disunion. All are to act secretly to destroy the business and character of Northern men; and all dissenting from their doctrines are to be expelled from the Territory. Western Missouri is to be held in constant terror. All the Whig and Benton presses are to be destroyed. The destruction of the Hotel in Kansas City, with the presses at Lawrence, is decreed, and cannon is to be taken there to demolish them. The onslaught is not to stop until every Free-Soiler is driven out of Missouri and Kansas. PARK says he telegraphed to Governor PRICE and President PIERCE for protection, but no answers were returned. By the threats previously made, he traces the destruction of the *Luminary* establishment to ATCHISON. Mr. PARK promises further developments at an early day.

The Registration System Applied to Foreign Mails.

WASHINGTON, Friday, May 18.

Supplementary instructions to those recently published by the Post-Office Department in regard to the registration of valuable letters, have been issued, and are to the following effect:

Letters for Germany by the Bremen line, *via* New-York, and by the Prussian closed mails, *via* New-York and Boston, will be registered in the same manner and on the same terms as those deliverable in the United States; but the postage on such letters must be prepaid to their place of destination.

Prepaid letters from Bremen, and those received by the Prussian closed mails, (if accompanied with letter bills similar to those prescribed for the use of this Department,) will be duly registered at the American Office of Distribution or Delivery at which they are first received, and will thereafter be treated in all respects in the same manner as letters originally mailed in the United States.

The Case of Col. Kinney at Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, May 18.

The hearing under the writ of *habeas corpus* in the case of Col. KINNEY has been postponed at the request of defendant's counsel until Monday next, in order to give time for obtaining documents from Washington. Monday is the first day of the term.

Heavy Claims for Railroad Injuries.

BOSTON, Friday, May 18.

Yesterday before the Supreme Court, in session at Ipswich, was commenced the case of Dr. CHARLES H. BROWN against the New-Haven Railroad Company, in which the plaintiff claims $30,000 damages for injuries sustained in the Norwalk catastrophe. Able counsel has been retained on both sides.

Sixty-first Session of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, May 18.

The sixty-first session of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church commenced at the Union Church in this city yesterday. There was a large attendance. Rev. A. K. SKINNER, of New-York, delivered the opening sermon. New-York was selected as the next place for meeting.

A Democratic and Whig Anti-Know-Nothing Fusion Meeting.

BUFFALO, Friday, May 18.

A Democratic and Whig Anti-Know-Nothing fusion meeting was held here last night. Among those present were Mayor COOK, E. G. SPAULDING, State Treasurer, W. W. WEED, Assemblyman, and JOHN L. TALCOTT.

Large Fire in Dundas, C. W.

BUFFALO, Friday, May 18.

At Dundas, C. W., on Wednesday, a fire destroyed ANDERSON and MCMICKING'S paper mills, and GOAR'S flouring mills. A large quantity of grain, with several hundred cords of wood, were consumed. The loss is put down at about £10,000—of which, one-third is insured.

The Episcopal Convention.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, May 18.

The Episcopal Convention has adjourned *sine die*. There was no action taken upon the proposed division of the Diocese in this State. The Committee appointed on this subject was directed to continue and make a report at the next Convention.

Governor Gardner's Veto of the Western Railroad Loan Bill.

BOSTON, Friday, May 18.

Gov. GARDNER'S veto of the bill providing for the loan to the Western Railroad has been sustained in the House by a vote of 199 to 37.

Large Fire in Petersburg, Va.

BALTIMORE, Friday, May 18.

Twelve stores in Petersburg, Va., were destroyed by fire, with nearly all their contents, yesterday. The loss is estimated at $150,000. The property burnt was the most valuable in the city, being in the heart of the business part of it.

The Case of Alfred Fyler.

SYRACUSE, Friday, May 18.

Judge WOODWORTH to-day made out an order sending ALFRED FYLER, convicted of the murder of his wife, to the Lunatic Asylum at Utica.

Death of Hon. John C. Spencer.

ALBANY, Friday, May 18.

Hon. JOHN C. SPENCER died last evening of consumption.

Italian Opera in Boston.

BOSTON, Friday, May 18.

The sales of seats to witness "William Tell" on Monday night commenced at WADE'S Music Store, at 9 o'clock this morning, and by 11 nearly every good seat in the house was taken.

Arrival of the Knoxville at Savannah.

SAVANNAH, Tuesday, May 15.

The steamer *Knoxville* has arrived here after a passage of 53 hours from New-York, with all on board well.

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

Contents for Saturday, May 19.

AFFAIRS IN PARIS—A letter from Dix Times.
ARRIVAL TO ITALY.
A LETTER FROM HOME.
TWO WEEKS LATER NEWS FROM CALIFORNIA AND OREGON—By Overland Correspondence.
WRECK OF THE STEAMSHIP GOLDEN AGE—Probable account by one of the passengers.
THE WEST—A letter from Council Bluffs, Iowa.
LATER FROM TEXAS.
LATER FROM HAVANA—Correspondence.
ONE MONTH LATER FROM THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.
TWO WEEKS LATER FROM SOUTH AMERICA—Including Chili, Peru, Bolivia and the Argentine Republic.
KNOW-NOTHING CONVENTION AT SYRACUSE.
BAKER'S ARREST—An interesting and racy description of the recent arrest of the Grapevine and the capture of Lewis BAKER.
EDITORIALS—The California Arrival. The Know-Nothings. Public Works. State Canals. Two next news from the Crimea. KINNEY, CUMMING, and Colonization. Hotel-Keeping Again. The Kansas Difficulties. Telegraph Wonders. M. KOSSUTH. Temperance and the Press. Commissariat of the British Army. The News by the *Northern Light*. Senatorial Rivalry. The POOLE Murder—What is to come of it? A. DUDLEY MANN. American Commerce with Russia. Priesthood in Sardinia. Who shall be Governor? Robberies by Chloroform. Judge LINDLEY.
ANNIVERSARIES IN NEW-YORK.
CAREFUL SUMMARY OF CITY NEWS.
WEEKLY SUMMARY of News in the United States, during the past week.
COMMERCIAL.—A fully prepared statement of the Stock, Money and Market transactions of the week, prepared expressly for this paper. Weekly Statement of the Banks of the City of New-York.

THE WEEKLY TIMES is published on Saturdays, at the low price of TWO DOLLARS per annum, in advance, for single copies; TWENTY copies for TWENTY DOLLARS; TEN copies for TWELVE DOLLARS; FIVE copies for EIGHT DOLLARS; or THREE copies for FIVE DOLLARS, will be sent to one POST-OFFICE ADDRESS. Single copies may be had at the counter, in wrappers, ready for mailing, at 6¼ cents each.

☞ The postage on this paper to any part of the United States is 26 cents per annum, and within the State of New-York is 13 cents. Published by RAYMOND, HARPER & CO., No. 128 Nassau-st.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

MANY FEEBLE FEMALES, AND DELICATE PERSONS of both sexes, are sometimes discovered with observations of feverishness and chilliness, not amounting to positive fits of ague. Such will find an agreeable and invigorating remedy in DEBILLER'S FEVER AND AGUE PILLS, which are adapted for Dumb Ague, and various other forms of intermittent disease. Sold by all dealers, and by C. D. DEBILLER, Agent, at the wholesale depôt, No. 241 Broadway, New-York.

The above popular and successful remedy is sold at wholesale and retail by CHARLES H. RING, corner of Broadway and John st., New-York. Also by C. V. CLICKENER & CO., No. 61 Barclay-st.; STEPHEN PAUL & CO., No. 140 Chambers-st.; and F. C. WELLS & CO., No. 118 Franklin-st.

CARPETINGS.
PETERSON & HUMPHREY,
No. 519 Broadway, corner of White-st., have just received from the late large auction sales a large assortment of Carpeting, &c., which they will sell at the following low prices:
Rich Velvet Carpet, 11s. to 13s. per yard.
Rich Tapestry, 5s. to 10s. per yard.
Rich Brussels, 6s. per yard.
Three-ply, 3s. to 4s. per yard.
Ingrain, (Lowell make,) 3s. per yard.
And all other goods equally low.

TO LET,
OFFICES IN THE
SHOE AND LEATHER BANK,
Corner of Broadway and Chambers st.
Inquire at the Bank.

SPRING AND SUMMER STYLES OF GENTLEMEN'S HATS.—The subscriber invites an inspection of his light and graceful Hats, which will compare with any in the market at much higher prices. Straw goods in every variety. West End Emporium.
J. W. KELLOGG, No. 128 Canal-st.

LACE CURTAINS, LACE DRAPERY, MUSLIN Curtains and Drapery, together with Gilt Cornices and Bands of every description, 50 per cent. less than any other retail channel in the City, at S. & M. E. TOWLE & CO.'S, No. 261 Grand-st.

TERRIBLE MORTALITY!
NATIONAL HOTEL, No. 5 Cortlandt-st.,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 2, 1853.
This may certify that I have tried PARSONS & CO.'S "Rat Exterminator," and find it the best article I have ever used for destroying rats and vermin—having used all other rat exterminators. GEORGE SHELBY.
CLIFTON HOTEL, NEW-YORK, July 15, 1853.
MESSRS. PARSONS & CO.: We have used your Exterminator on our premises, with entire success, annihilating both rats and mice, and refer to our surprise and gratification, with but one application. A. B. MILLER & CO.
C. V. CLICKENER & CO., No. 61 Barclay-st., agents.

CARPETINGS AT A GREAT REDUCTION.—SMITH & LOUNSBERRY, No. 466 Broadway, near Grand-st. have received by late arrivals the latest patterns of John Crossley & Son's VELVET and TAPESTRY CARPETING, and are prepared to offer one of the finest and most varied assortments in the market at full 25 per cent. less than last year's prices.
Rich Velvet, 12s. to 14s. per yard.
Rich Tapestry, 5s. to 10s. per yard.
Rich Brussels, 6s. to 7s. per yard.
Rich Three-ply, 3s. to 4s. per yard.
Best Ingrains, 3s. to 3s. per yard.

NEW MUSIC—"RIGHT OVER WRONG." SONG and chorus by the Hutchinsons, and sung by them at their Concerts with great success, 25 cts. "Swinging Polka," by THOMAS BAKER, composer of the celebrated Sparkling Polka, 25 cts. Title page embellished with a beautiful tinted picture of the musician's Parent Swing. HORACE WATERS, Publisher, No. 333 Broadway.

ADVICE GRATIS—ALL WHO ADMIRE A NEAT fitting boot, gaiter or slipper, should patronize H. A. BROOKS, of No. 378 Broadway and No. 169 Fulton-st. BROOKS is universally acknowledged to have the finest stock of gentlemen's calf skin and French patent leather boots, ladies' kid shoes, gaiters, slippers, shoes, &c., that can be found anywhere in the City. His prices are as low as his assortment is elegant and fashionable.

THE PUBLIC HAVE PATRONIZED CRISTADORO'S EXCELLENCE HAIR DYE. They have repudiated all the Nostrum Dyes that blacken the skin and ruin the hair, an article whose effects cannot be detected in the work of art, and that nourishes as well as beautifies the hair. Manufactured by CRISTADORO, and sold and applied at No. 6 Astor House.

OFFICE OF TROW'S NEW-YORK CITY DIRECTORY, May 19, 1855.—The canvass for this work is now finished. Persons not having been called upon, will confer a favor by leaving their address at No. 81 Ann-st.
JOHN F. TROW, Publisher.
P. S.—Advertisements for Directory should be handed in immediately.

PARTNER WANTED IN ONE OF THE FIRST hardware stores in the City. One having an equal amount of capital with the proprietor, ($30,000.) and who is an energetic business man, can negotiate for a highly advantageous engagement by addressing "M," Box No. 460 Times Office, stating name, residence and references.

THE HEAD MUST BE LOOKED AFTER. FOR A "shocking bad hat" will destroy the effect of the best suit of clothes that were ever made. To get the proper kind of a hat—one that will sit easy and gracefully on the head, and combining to a remarkable extent taste with elegance—patronize KNOX, No. 128 Broadway, and No. 178 Fulton-st.

MELODEONS.—S. D. & H. W. SMITH'S MELODEONS tuned, the equal temperament to which was recently awarded the first premium at the National Fair, Washington, D. C., can be found only at No. 333 Broadway. A liberal discount made for cash. The trade supplied on the most reasonable terms. HORACE WATERS.

J. H. TOWNSEND & CO., No. 701 GREENWICH-STREET.—English and American Tapestry, Velvet, Brussels, Three-ply and Ingrain Carpets, in great variety, at the lowest cash prices. Oil Cloths from 2 to 24 feet wide. Lace curtains, drapery muslins, gilt cornices, window shades, &c. Carpets made and fitted in the best manner.

FRENCH CHINA FROM AUCTION—LOW PRICES. 50 sets, dining sets, fruit baskets, cigar boxes, tea cups, Cologne bottles, match holders, bide-a-bides sets, fruit compotiers, toilet sets. DAVIS COLLAMORE,
No. 687 Broadway, near Grand-st.

FEATHERS, BEDDING, &c.—CONSTANTLY ON hand, a large and varied assortment of HAIR MATTRESSES, FEATHER BEDS, PALLASSES, COTS, BEDSTEADS, BLANKETS and COMFORTERS, at 120 Chatham-st., corner of Mulberry, wholesale and retail. M. WILLARD, Agent.

PRINTED MUSLINS.—WE WILL OFFER THIS morning a large stock of elegant French muslins, which we have just received from auction, and will sell them 50 per cent. under their value.
E. H. LEADBEATER & CO., No. 347 Broadway.

OAK HALL CROWDED.—THIS IS IN CONSEQUENCE of their selling their new stock of Spring and Summer Clothing for Men and Boys, at such "extremely low prices," that no store can beat them at. Remember DE GROOT & SON, Nos. 34 and 36 Fulton-st.

ZEPHYR MERINO UNDER GARMENTS FOR SUMMER.—Shirts of all sizes, well made. Ties, Cravats, Socks, Handkerchiefs, Gloves, and every article in Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods, offered at the very lowest prices, at McLAUGHLIN'S, No. 209 Greenwich-st., cor. Chambers.

DEFIANCE SALAMANDER SAFES—ROBERT M. PATRICK is the sole manufacturer in the United States of the above celebrated Safes, and F. C. GOFFIN'S impenetrable defiance locks and cross bars. Depot No. 160 Pearl-st., one door below Maiden-lane.

"ECONOMY IS WEALTH!"—ZEPHYR CASSIMERE suits, $16; Excelsior business coats, $5; $ 00 pair cassimere pants, $2; good black fashionable cloth coats, $6; an immense stock of Summer clothing, now ready at EVANS' Clothing Warehouse, Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-st.

NEW SILKS.—H. H. LEADBEATER & CO. WILL open this morning three cases of rich plaid and striped silks at 1s. per yard, worth $1. Also, rich plain silks at 8s., worth 10s., slightly spotted on the voyage of importation.

COOL AND DELIGHTFUL.—THE HATS MANUfactured by RAFFERTY & LEARK are just the thing for these hot days. White beaver, and every variety of Summer hat. 36 Chatham, and corner Chatham and Pearl-sts.

RICH BAREGES AT 1s 6d.—H. H. LEADBEATER & CO. will offer this morning 15,000 yards of rich printed barages at the very low price of 10½ cents per yard, worth 2s. to 2s. 6d. No 347 Broadway.

A. W. FAIRBANK'S LEAD PENCILS.
FAIRBANK'S PERFECT, A complete stock of Colton's Patent Lead Pencils.
FAIRBANKS' SCALE WAREHOUSE.

FASHIONABLE CARDS DRUG HOUSE.

SAVE YOUR BROOMS!—AT THE SHORTEST TIME in Years, at two dozen for their brooms and pans, for want of HOW & CO.'S SALERATUS BAKES. Sold by grocers generally. For evidence see the following certificate of Messrs. Wright, Nos. , who had newly-painted kennels with one:

Messrs. HOWARD & WRIGHT—Gentlemen: The Saleratus purchased of you by my grocery, furnished me the smallest number of bakes of any factory I ever had. No. 40 Vesey-st., corner Greenwich, Dec. 1854.

On the second floor stand one of Hoyt & Co.'s Saleratus bakes. WILDER'S PATENT, combining new books, property, and a package of tooth brush, which every person in good order needs.

The bake was severely tested before and after its fall to the cellar.

With full confidence in the therapeutic properties of your bakes, I am, truly yours, Dr. [illegible]

12,000 bakes are secured by the celebrated "Le Roi's Lock, and for sale by STEARNS & HAVENS,
Nos. 106 and 108 Fulton-st.

The only makers of Salamander Safes combining Hall's and Wilder's Patents.

SUTPHEN & BREED, IMPORTERS MANUFACTURers and Jobbers of WALL PAPERS, at their new and enlarged warehouse, 374 Broadway, where every description will be found at all times to receive, by various vessels, a full assortment of the newest designs, from the manufactories of PARIS, the other European and English cities, in the form of panels, friezes, velvet and gold DECORATIVE WALL PAPERS. Those who are about to adorn the walls of their dwellings with paper hangings, or with a cheap and tasteful substitute for PAINTING, adapted to cottages, halls or palaces, are invited to call and examine this every way rich and attractive stock, as prices shall be made LOW, and all customers entered into will be connected with the utmost promptness and perfect skill. The subscribers, desirous to meet the pressure of the times, and especially, will find here one of the largest and most desirable stocks of American Goods ever exhibited in this market, of low prices and of liberal credit.

THE GREAT VEGETABLE PREPARATION.—MOFFAT'S VEGETABLE PHILOSOPHICAL BITTERS, for all diseases proceeding from a disordered liver or stomach. Like a charm and never fails in cases of Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Jaundice, &c.
Dept, 2 Hall, Shoemaker, Aug. 25, 1853, says: "We think the German Bitters give the best satisfaction of any article about it."
S. A. MESLER, Adams, N. Y., April 25, 1853, says: "Your German Bitters are invaluable."
HARTSHORNE & HAVENS, Hamilton, N. Y., April 25, 1853, says: "We are nearly out of your German Bitters; it takes well and is a good seller. Please send us a supply."
The Bitters are entirely free from alkali, always operating mild and never prostrating the system. Sold by dealers in medicine and storekeepers everywhere.

FAIRBANKS' SCALE WAREHOUSE No. 189 BROADway, New-York, between Dey and Cortlandt-sts.—We have in stock the most complete assortment of weighing apparatus to be found in the United States, consisting in part of every variety of SCALES, from the PLATFORM DOWN TO THE COUNTER SCALE. The former have been tested for durability and perfect accuracy which these scales have sustained for the past thirty years, has been such as that there are now regarded as the universal standard from which there is no deviation. Orders by mail or express from any part of the country by experienced workmen. Cuts and letters of inquiry by mail will receive prompt attention.
FAIRBANKS & CO., No. 189 Broadway.

LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS FROM AUCTION.
Muslin Curtains for $1 00, worth $2 50.
Muslin Curtains for $2, worth $3.
Muslin Curtains for $4, worth $6.
Muslin Curtains for $6, worth $10.
Lace Curtains for $4, worth $6.
Lace Curtains for $6, worth $8.
Lace Curtains for $10, worth $15.
Lace Curtains for $12, worth $18.
Lace Curtains for $20, worth $30.
A complete assortment of Cornices and Curtain Trimmings at reduced prices.
KELTY & FERGUSON, No. 261 Broadway.

WELLS, FARGO & CO.'S EXPRESS TO CALIFORnia, Oregon, Sandwich Islands, and Pueblos ceased of South America. No.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

AMUSEMENTS

DRY GOODS.

MATRIMONIAL

SPECIAL NOTICES.

New-York Daily Times, Saturday, July 19, 1856.